

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

COUNTRY Hungary/Austria
 SUBJECT Antiaircraft Artillery Training Areas
 DATE OF INFO.
 PLACE ACQUIRED
 REPORT 25X1
 DATE DISTR. 13 May 1954
 NO. OF PAGES 4
 REQUIREMENT NO. RD 25X1
 REFERENCES

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

1. Antiaircraft Target Range over Lake Fertő (Neusiedler See).

- a. In the town of Süttör (No. 1 on the enclosed sketch) the Hungarians have built modern barracks which house a training school for the antiaircraft artillery. A training regiment is stationed here permanently. This regiment consists of four antiaircraft training groups, with an instructor cadre of about 500 men. 25X1
- b. The armament of the school consists of the following AA guns:
- 18 85 mm. guns
 - 6 122 mm. guns
 - 12 57 mm. guns
 - 12 37 mm. automatic guns
 - 18 12.7 mm. heavy machine guns
- c. Director of the school is Major Mihály Tolvaj and the deputy director is Captain Béla Bozsik.
- d. Hungarian antiaircraft regiments west of the Danube converge here every year, taking turns, to engage in target practice with heavy weapons. At times, the school is placed at the disposal of the Soviet Army.
- e. Antiaircraft units that cannot be accommodated at the school are quartered in Eszterháza, Fertőszéplak, Fertőszentmiklós, Süttör, and Sarrod.
- f. In the same general area there is an auxiliary airfield, in existence since 1958, called the Eszterháza Airfield, on which the planes which tow the targets can land and take off. There are no buildings on this field; the ground personnel is housed in tents. The tow planes are stationed here during maneuvers only. The main planes used for this purpose are the PO-2 and PE-2 models.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC									
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

25 YEAR
 RE-REVIEW

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

25X1

- g. During the war, the German Air Force built airfields at Nagycenk, near Sopronlővő, and near Fertőszentmiklós, which today are used as emergency auxiliary fields. Last summer, both Soviet and Hungarian planes landed at these fields.
- h. The planes that tow the sleeve targets usually take off from the Eszterháza airfield. These sleeve targets are hooked to tow lines from 400 to 600 m. long. All the antiaircraft weapons, including the 12.7 mm. machine guns, fire against these targets. The course followed by the planes is as follows: Eszterháza, Hegykő, Hidegség, Holling, then straight north reaching the Lake Fertő, and then back along the same course, landing at Eszterháza. The planes are not permitted to change this course, even if the sleeve targets should be ripped or hit. During the summer maneuvers of 1953, Soviet antiaircraft groups from Austria (more precisely, from St. Margarethen and Rust), have also participated.

2. Training Flights for Bombers.

Hungarian and Soviet bomber units participated in the summer maneuvers held in 1953. These planes did not take off from the Eszterháza airfield, but those that came from Hungary came from the general direction of Pépa, while those from Austria came from the direction of Wiener Neustadt. The targets were placed along the ground on the eastern shore of Lake Fertő, west of the Apetlon-Ilmlitz-Föderdorf state highway. The bombers never dropped live bombs, but rather concrete blocks or bombs which upon hitting the ground, would emit a red-brown smoke.

3. Training Flights for Pursuit and Fighter Planes

- a. For this training, the targets were placed along the ground as described above. They had to be hit either by the planes' guns or with bombs.
- b. These exercises always began during the early hours of the morning, and usually lasted from 10 to 11 hours. After that the planes would fly back to Hungary or Austria.
- 4. West of the town of Apetlon, Austria, a target range for antitank guns has been rebuilt; the range extends all the way to the shore of the Neusiedler lake. The targets can be towed either diagonally or parallel to the shoreline of the lake.

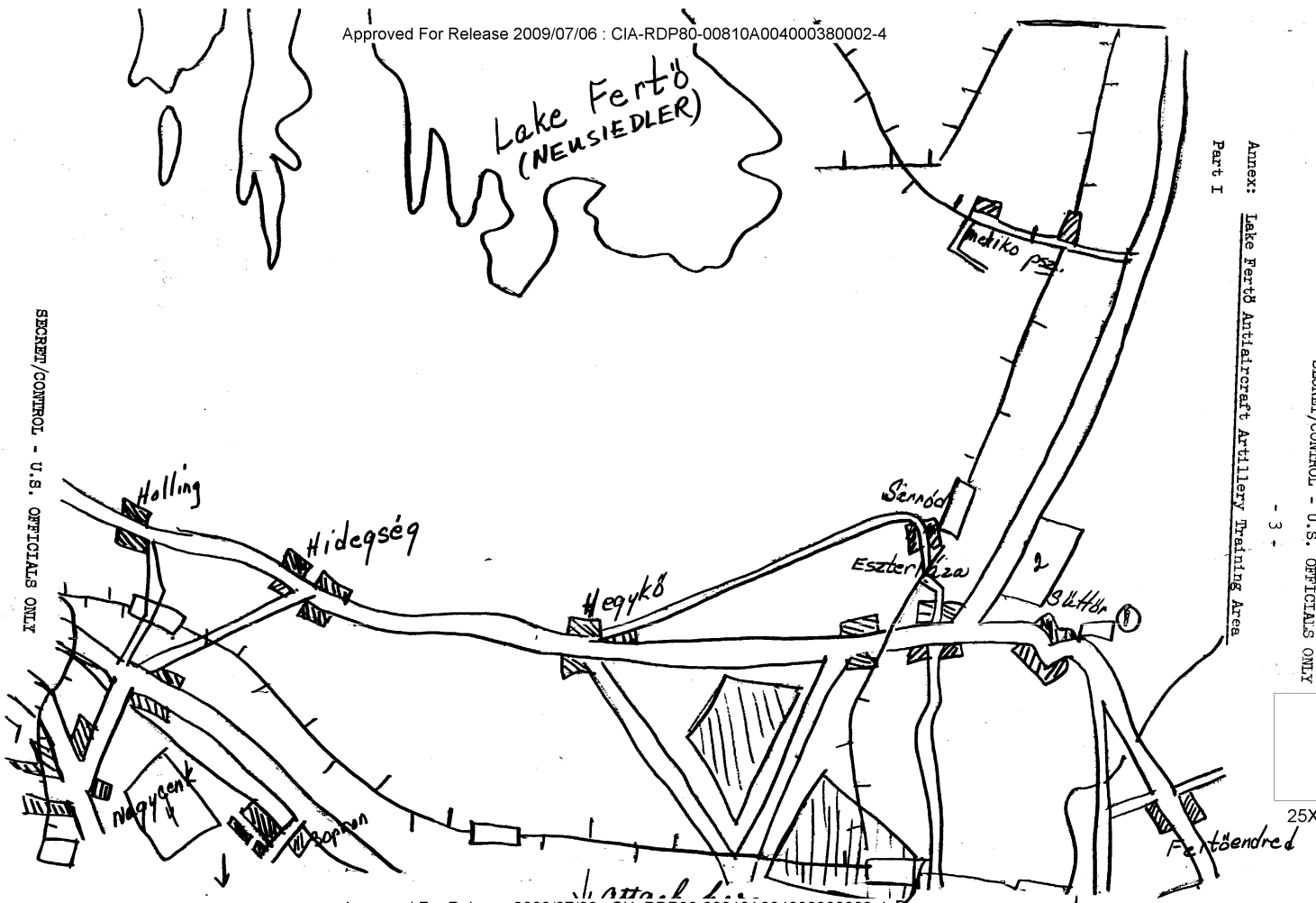
5. 25X1

Legend to the enclosed sketch-map of the Lake Fertő antiaircraft training area:

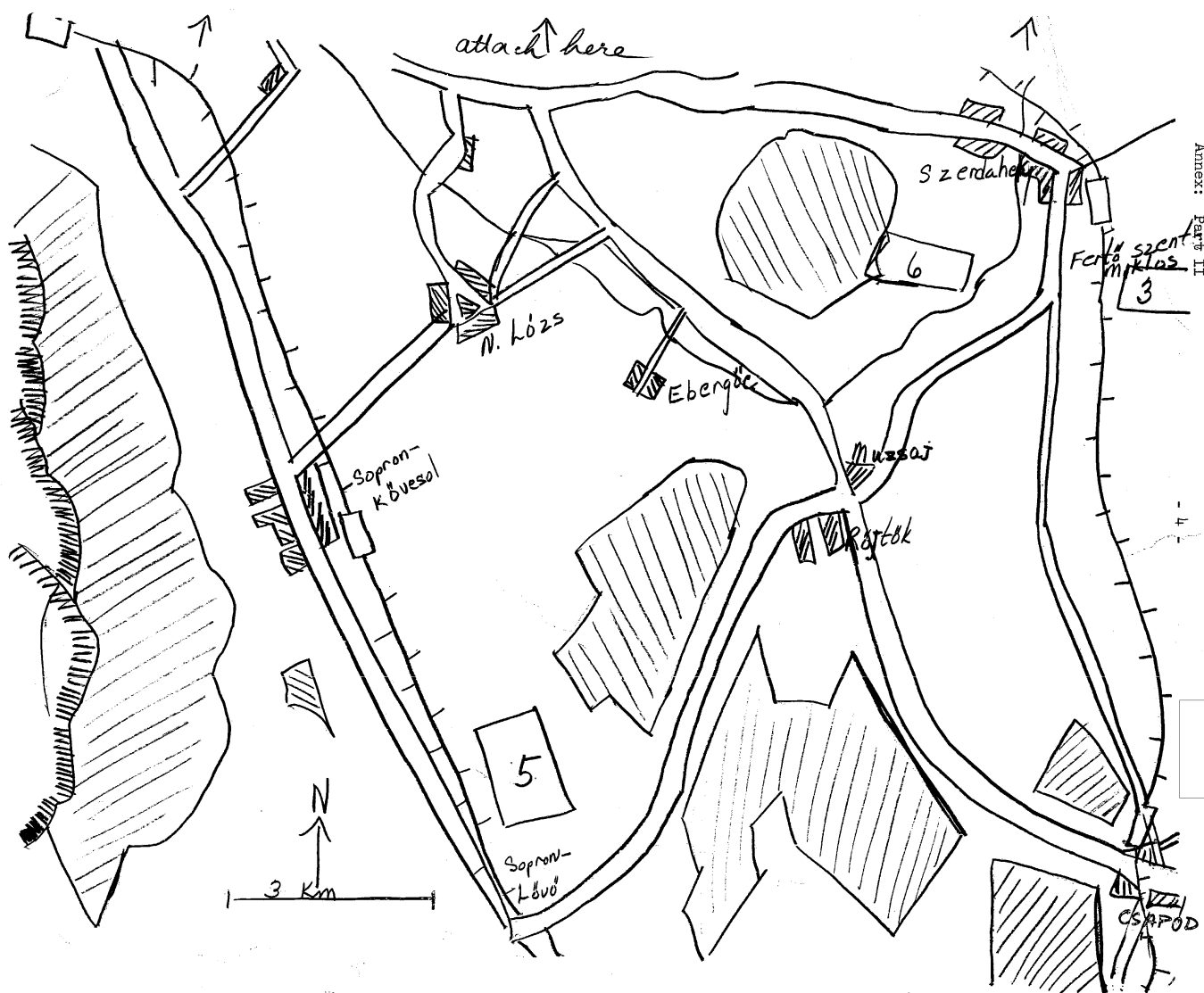
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Antiaircraft training regiment | Süttör |
| 2. Auxiliary airfield | Eszterháza |
| 3. Auxiliary airfield | Fertőszentmiklós |
| 4. Auxiliary airfield | Nagycenk |
| 5. Auxiliary airfield | Sopron-Lővő |
| 6. Auxiliary airfield | Szerdahely |

Annex: Sketch-map of the Lake Fertő antiaircraft artillery training area. (2 pages)

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY



Annex: Lake Fertő Antiaircraft Artillery Training Area
Part I



SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Annex: Part II

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1